



Painter Gheorghe Ionescu (b. 1912), a graduate of the Bucharest Academy of Fine Arts, is a portraitist and landscapist, an author of still lifes and bucolic scenes. He has a strong feeling for nature. His paintings from nature and, in the spirit of a pure and well assimilated plain air methodological tradition, preserves a certain freshness of sensations and the elaborate character of the design. The relations of form and colour, the composition, the use of light and shade are well balanced, nothing disturbs the peace in his canvases. His colours know no violent tones because the artist is not a sensualist. He enjoys life. He only captures from nature those views which aesthetically delight one's eyes, characteristically of the Romanian landscape, with its plain, its temperature plain and hilly regions, carefully avoiding wild places which may frighten him by their darkness and upset his tender vision.

The dramatic and the tragic, no matter how sublime, are not his province. Even the faces of the people who served as his models convey the same sense of calmness and peace with oneself. The looker's retina is frequently caressed by impressionable and postimpressionable touches, which also explicate the mereness of his painting from a certain point of view of social psychology, in a technological context which so often gets hold of and aggresses one's eyes.

The painter, who was a pupil of Camil Ressu, has had many one-man exhibitions and participated in numerous Romanian artistic events abroad.



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**NICOLAE CEAUȘESCU AND ELENA CEAUȘESCU
PAID A WORKING VISIT TO GIURGIU COUNTY**

Taking place on July 19, the day when, 23 years ago, the Ninth RCP Congress was opened which ushered in the period of greatest accomplishments in the country's history, the visit cast light on the far-reaching changes wrought in Giurgiu county in this interval. Now the county has a high economic potential providing ever better conditions to all its inhabitants. Following the investments made every year, new units were put on stream, which made the county's industrial output grow fivefold since 1965 and its farm production more than threefold. The county's economic development brought about big changes in the social sphere as well.

In the town of Glushki, President Nicolae Ceaușescu and Elena Ceaușescu visited the chemical works, one of the main enterprises.

The dialogue the Party General Secretary conducted with decision makers in the ministry of heavy and petrochemical industry with representatives of the relevant central industrial department and experts of the unit focused on the way in which action is taken to sustain the planned investment programme, to ensure the planned production of the unit, to mobilise and commission and fulfil the plan tasks for this year and the current five-year period.

It was stressed that the large investment volume and more particularly the special importance of the new constructions for the national

(cont. on p. 3)



23 YEARS SINCE THE NINTH CONGRESS OF THE ROMANIAN COMMUNIST PARTY

A PERIOD OF REMARKABLE ACHIEVEMENTS

There are events in a people's life which, through the decisive impact they exert, through the broad prospects they open to its advance on the path of socioeconomic progress, become landmark moments for that people's entire history. To the Romanian people, such an event was the Ninth Congress of the Party, whose works opened 23 years ago, on July 18, 1955. Over this span, Romanian society has steadily climbed up higher and higher steps of progress and civilization, and has covered a long road in its many-sided development.

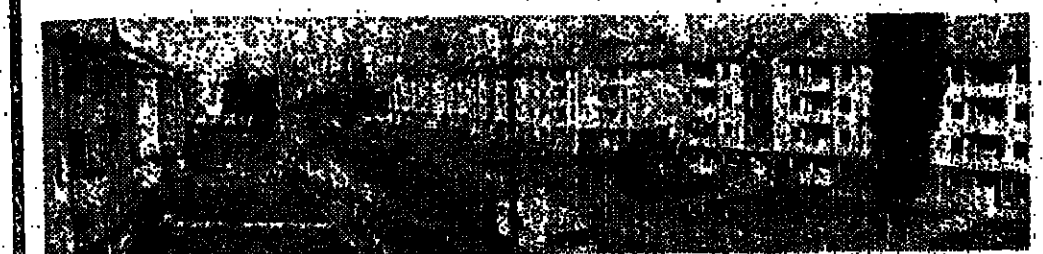
The significance of the great forum of July 1968 lies above all in the fact that it allowed us to see that the analyses of the progress of socialist construction in this country also reached in the development of production forces and relations, advancing new ways and means of identifying guidelines for the developing the new system to pursue an ever upward course. The Congress mirrored the overall situation of a new epoch in a deeply scientific and sober look at the process of revolutionary transformation of Romania closely grounded on the knowledge and historical sense

(cont. on p. 2)

LOCALITY PLANNING AND THE STRATEGY OF BALANCED DEVELOPMENT

AGRO-INDUSTRIAL CENTRE

THE ECONOMIC GROWTH OF VILLAGES • AN OPTIMUM RATIO BETWEEN INDUSTRY AND AGRICULTURE • LOCALITY PLANNING - A SCIENTIFICALLY GROUNDED, LONG-TERM PROGRAMME • SOCIAL, ECONOMIC, POLITICAL AND CULTURAL IMPLICATIONS. (SEE PAGES 5-6-7)



**A CONSISTENT POLICY
OF CONTINUOUSLY RAISING
STANDARDS**

**SAILORS
ON THE WORLD'S
OCEANS
(PAGE 8)**

**CULTURE
AND ART
(PAGES 12-13)**

RECEPTIONS BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE REPUBLIC

THE ISRAELI MINISTER OF INDUSTRY AND TRADE

President Nicolae Ceausescu received Ariel Sharon, Minister of Industry and Trade of Israel, on a visit to Romania.

On the occasion, the Israeli minister handed President Nicolae Ceausescu a message and conveyed him a warm salutation and cordial wishes on behalf of the Prime Minister of the State of Israel, Yitzhak Shamir.

President Nicolae Ceausescu thanked for the message and asked that the Israeli Prime Minister be conveyed his salutation and best wishes.

During the interview, reference was made to the relations of collaboration between Romania and Israel and emphasis was placed on the existing possibilities for further developing them, economic cooperation and commercial exchanges in particular.

Reference was also made to international political issues, special attention being paid to the situation in the Middle East. In this framework, President Nicolae Ceausescu reiterated Romania's consistent stand on the global, just and durable settlement of the situation in that region which should lead to Israel's withdrawal from the Arab territories occupied in the 1967 war, to the settlement of

the Palestinian people's question by the observance of its right to self-determination — to the creation of an independent Palestinian state included — to the assurance of the integrity, sovereignty and security of all the states in the region. Emphasis was placed on the importance of calling an international conference under U.N. aegis related to the Middle East issues attended by all sides concerned, the PLO and Israel included.

THE IRANIAN MINISTER FOR PLAN AND BUDGET

On Thursday, July 21, Romanian President Nicolae Ceausescu received in Neptun resort Masoud Raghani Zanjani, Minister for Plan and Budget, co-chairman of the Joint Romanian-Iranian Commission of economic and technical cooperation and trade holding its proceedings in Bucharest.

A message was handed over to President Nicolae Ceausescu and warm greetings and wishes of success in his activity were conveyed to him on behalf of the President of the Islamic Republic of Iran, Sayed Ali Khamenei, as well as wishes of welfare and prosperity to the Iranian people.

President Nicolae Ceausescu thanked and requested that his friendly salute and best wishes be conveyed to the President of the Islamic Republic of Iran. He also conveyed wishes of success to the Iranian people in the socioeconomic growth of the country, in the consolidation of its

dependence and the achievement of peace.

During the interview, possibilities were examined of further developing the Romanian-Iranian cooperative ties, especially economic and technical-scientific collaboration.

International political issues were also approached, with special stress on the situation in the Gulf. In that context, President Nicolae Ceausescu welcomed the decision of the Islamic Republic of Iran to accept the U.N. Security Council's resolution 598 and expressed his belief that everything would be done to end the Iran-Iraq war without delay as it caused great suffering, casualties and damage to both peoples, and to immediately pass on to solve the problems between the two countries by political means, through negotiations, for the establishment of lasting peace in the area.

President Nicolae Ceausescu expressed his belief that the County Committee Bureau, the county party organization, the communists, all the working people will take firm action for an ever better organization of should end in the ensuing three-to-four years and that the housing construction rate should rise so as to make it look like a modern flourishing city.

At the same time it was shown that priority should be given to the future agroindustrial centres in the county which should have all facilities. In accordance with the aims of the Romanian party and state policies regarding the future agroindustrial centres' higher economic potential and the blossoming of all the country's settlements, industry and agriculture, more particularly in the small-scale industry will operate there and learning, cultural and health units will also be built. Besides general and vocational schools, there will also be "Song to Romania" culture and creation centres. Each agroindustrial centre will benefit from hospitals, museums as well as other units — public bath, bakery, market, sports complex and other social establishments.

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ON IRAN'S ACCEPTANCE TO OBSERVE THE SECURITY COUNCIL'S RESOLUTION 598

STATEMENT BY THE ROMANIAN NEWS AGENCY

The Romanian News Agency AGERPRES is empowered to state that the Romanian government and public opinion in Romania have learned with satisfaction that the Islamic Republic of Iran has accepted the UN Security Council's Resolution 598 of July 18, 1988, on the cessation of the Iran-Iraq conflict. The Romanian people just and comprehensive settlement of all the aspects of the conflict thus eliminating a dangerous hotbed, a threat to peace and security in the region and the world.

The Romanian people express its belief that, in keeping with the Resolution 598 — accepted by Iran, too, in September 1987 — an end will be put without delay to the war between Iran and Iraq which caused great suffering as well as considerable casualties and damage to both peoples, and a message will immediately be made to peaceful negotiations with a view to solving the issues between the two countries.

Romania — which has consistently declared for the resumption of force, for a peaceful solution to the issues in the Gulf — appreciates the positive character of the Iranian government's decision, and considers that all efforts should be made for the cessation of military activities as soon as possible and the political settlement of the Iran-Iraq conflict, which is in the great interest of the two peoples, of stability, security and peace in the region and throughout the world.

AN IMPORTANT POSITIVE ACT TOWARDS THE CESSATION OF THE MILITARY CONFLICT BETWEEN IRAN AND IRAQ

The acceptance by the Islamic Republic of Iran of the resolution No. 598 of the UN Security Council which provided for the immediate cessation of military hostilities in the Gulf area and the peaceful settlement of the Iran-Iraq conflict by negotiations is welcomed by the Romanian press as an important positive act for ending the Iran-Iraq conflict. In its commentary on this issue, the Romanian daily reads:

Public opinion in Romania hopes that in these conditions the war between the two countries will end as soon as possible and the differences and issues in the Iran-Iraq conflict will be solved peacefully. This would pave the way for the strengthening of durable peace in this severely tried region, for Iran and Iraq, long enemies, to establish relations of good-neighbourliness between them, to use their material and human resources for the common development, to attain the peoples' aspirations after progress, in their own behalf and in the interests of the cause of international peace and understanding.

The Romanian notes that Romania declared for halting the hostilities since the very beginning. Throughout this period, President Nicolae Ceausescu has worked firmly for negotiations to solve peacefully the differences between the two countries. He repeatedly expressed concern over the continuation of the war, saying: "We are for the immediate cessation of military hostilities — which would end the great damage and suffering to both peoples and for a resolute passage to negotiations, so as to peacefully solve the issues between the two countries. This principled and constructive position has been consistently sustained by Romania and included in the major party and state documents on the country's foreign policy, expressed during meetings with the representatives of the two

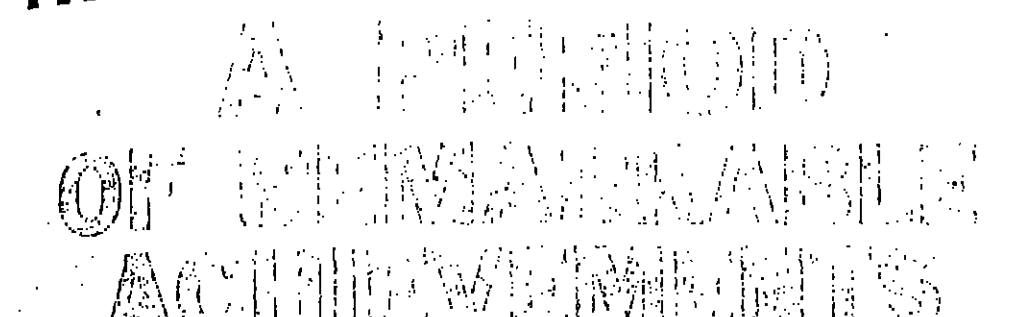
states at war, summit meetings and talks with other states, the UN and other international organizations. Romania has backed this position and appreciated the importance of resolution No. 598 of the Security Council, as accepted by both states, starting from the fact that the Iran-Iraq conflict caused immense suffering to both peoples. Estimates show that more than 500,000 people died in the war and the damage amounted to over 100 billion dollars, seriously affecting the socioeconomic progress of these developed countries.

At the same time, the conflict had most serious consequences on the political climate of the region and the world over, the of the bloodiest and longest conflicts in the modern period. The Iran-Iraq war generated high tension in the Gulf and danger posed to other areas of the world. The disturbance of the peaceful sea and air transport, with large repercussions internationally. During the military operations, numerous ships and merchant vessels were destroyed and their crews held a victim. The conflict has been used by millions of people for other states for interfering, causing military forces and other such actions which heightened tension. The escalation and continuation of the Iran-Iraq conflict was perceived as a risk to the cause of peace in the world over.

So, one can say with good reason that the cessation of the Iran-Iraq conflict and the resumption of peaceful relations between the two countries would have a special international importance and would strongly influence the political climate in that region and throughout the world. That is why, as international news agencies show, the latest developments in the conflict in the Gulf are welcomed with deep satisfaction by the world public opinion, and realistic policy makers the world over.

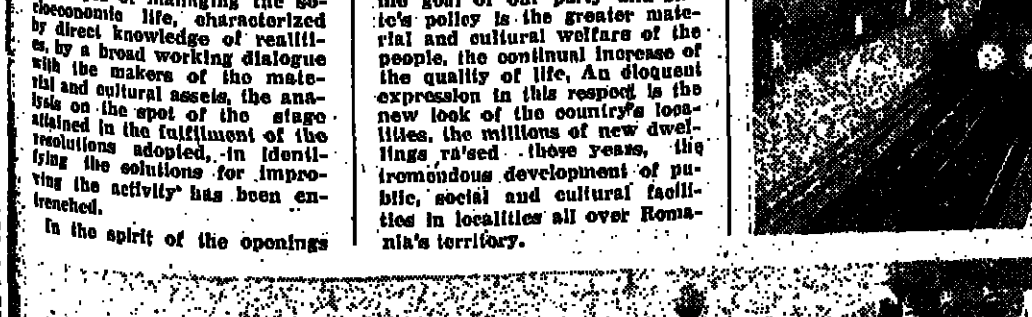
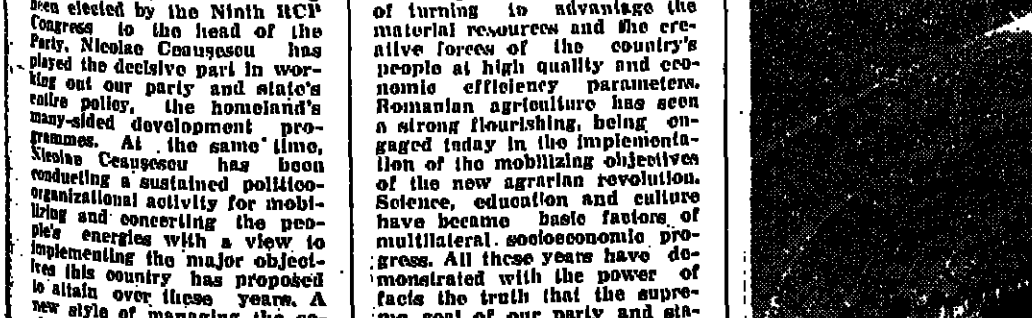
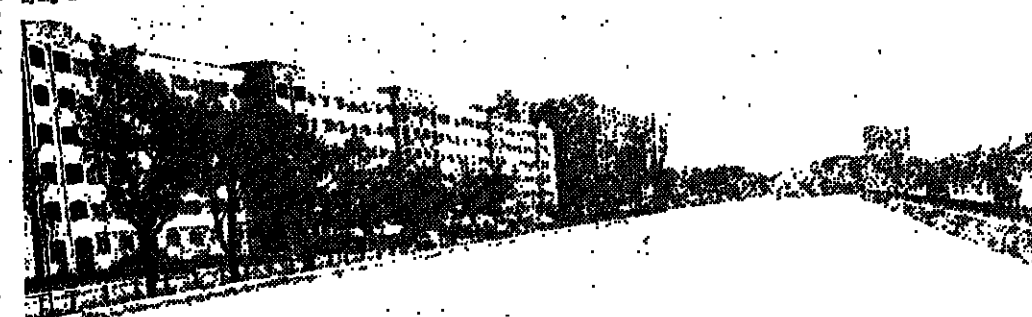
As for Romania, having with satisfaction Iran's decision to observe resolution No. 598 of the Security Council, it has increased the confidence in the mediation efforts which will lead to the translation into life of the provisions of the resolution by ensuring the immediate cessation of military hostilities and working for the speedy settlement of the conflict. Romania firmly believes that there is no dispute issue which cannot be solved politically by negotiations, while the use of force only aggravates them. As a peace-loving people, Romania will continue to work for the cessation of the Iran-Iraq conflict and the resumption of peaceful relations between the two countries, and will support the efforts of the international community for the achievement of this goal.

TWENTY-THREE YEARS SINCE THE NINTH RCP CONGRESS

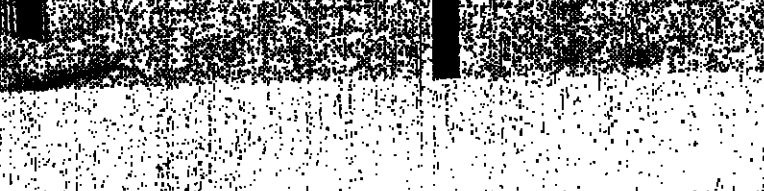


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In each country, with the new requirements generated by the dynamics of social life, of the production forces, the ceaseless increase of national wealth, the connection of all the country's regions to the pulse of an effervescent economic life. On the basis of the earmarking of a considerable part of the national income for the country's general development,



The photos on this page represent some of the latest achievements of the last two decades: the Danube-Black Sea Canal, a grandiose work changing not only geography but also the people's lives in Dobrogea; the underground and the complex development of the Dimbovita river have conferred upon Bucharest new urbanistic and town planning virtues. Also, an ample investment programme in apartment building changed the look of the country's localities.



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industry conferred on this new industrial district the attributes of a chemical unit unique of its kind in Romania.

The whole range of vulcanizates, dyes and other chemical products of fine synthesis and small tonnage are to be turned out there, having a high economic value and to ensure the development and modernization of other branches of the Romanian industry.

By achieving its planned capacity, the new unit will meet the internal demands of the products, providing also availability for export.

During the visit, President Nicolae Ceausescu made several recommendations for a good organization of production and work, the strengthening of order and discipline both in the chemical plant and on the construction site. Special emphasis was placed on the need that everything achieved there be in full accordance with the RCP policy and the laws of the country regarding the permanent protection and improvement of the quality of the environment so that people should have a better living and working conditions and the comfort of modern civilization.

At the end of the visit, President Nicolae Ceausescu and Elena Ceausescu met with the members of the Giurgiu county RCP Committee Bureau.

During the meeting the analysis started at the chemical works continued, specific ways and means being set for the appropriate fulfilment of the major tasks devolving on Giurgiu county from the plan for 1988 and this five-year period just as from the documents of the Thirteenth Congress and the National Conference of the RCP.

During the meeting reference was made to the results obtained in industry, agriculture, social construction and public works since the beginning of this year. Moreover, mention was made, in a critical and self-critical manner, of the shortcomings manifested as well as of the measures taken to remove them.

A survey was also made of the way in which physical planning and the urbanisation of some localities in the county are carried into effect.

Addressing the attendance, President Nicolae Ceausescu was appreciative of the achievements

ments scored by the working people in Giurgiu county, and showed that further responsible action should be taken for a rhythmic, integral fulfilment of plan targets in industry and agriculture for this year and the current five-year period. Referring to the county's physical planning, he stated that more should be done along that line, and requested the management staff in the county to start immediate work on the elaboration of new designs by strictly observing legal provisions when marking the limits of towns and rural settlements, more consistently applying the programmes for the organization of the territory and locality planning, and for the narrowing of built-up areas. He also asked that the physical planning and modernization of Giurgiu municipality should end in the ensuing three-to-four years and that the housing construction rate should rise so as to make it look like a modern flourishing city.

At the same time it was shown that priority should be given to the future agroindustrial centres in the county which should have all facilities. In accordance with the aims of the Romanian party and state policies regarding the future agroindustrial centres' higher economic potential and the blossoming of all the country's settlements, industry and agriculture, more particularly in the small-scale industry will operate there and learning, cultural and health units will also be built. Besides general and vocational schools, there will also be "Song to Romania" culture and creation centres. Each agroindustrial centre will benefit from hospitals, museums as well as other units — public bath, bakery, market, sports complex and other social establishments.

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PUNISHMENTS FOR ABUSES AND ILLEGALITIES

The persons involved in the illegal conclusion and fulfilment of contracts with the "Kimika"-Liechtenstein firm were tried at the Bucharest city court on July 15 and 16. For having stored chemical and petrochemical wastes in the Free Port of Sulina and for having attempted to capitalize them in the country.

After judicial debates, the panel of judges decided that Wehstein Hugo, representative of the "Kimika"-Liechtenstein firm, Mioara Dumitru, ex-manager of the Free Port of Sulina, Administration, as well as Popescu Virgil, Totu Ioan and Lupescu Ion, ex-managers of the foreign trade enterprise "Chimika"-Bucharest, were guilty of grave abuses and violations entailing to which more than 4,000 tons of chemical and petrochemical wastes were brought into the country and stored without the notification of the National Council for Environmental Protection, wastes which proved during investigations to be highly noxious for the

population's health and the environment.

The court also established that Wehstein Hugo received a considerable amount of foreign currency from the foreign firm to conclude the contracts and to try to send some quantities of these toxic wastes to various domestic end-users.

During the judicial debates it was shown that the defendants abdicated from their responsibilities and evaded their crimes by flagrantly violating the legal norms that forbid the bringing of dangerous or harmful commodities into the country, which was apt to place public health and the environment in jeopardy.

During the trial it was established that thanks to the firm and efficient intervention of the state bodies, the negative consequences of the abusive and illegal acts committed by the defendants were prevented.

In consideration of the seriousness of their crimes, the danger they posed, the Bucharest City Court, under the

dict No. 103 of July 18, 1988, passed the following sentences:

- Wehstein Hugo, ex-representative of "Kimika"-Liechtenstein, 18 years' imprisonment.
- Mioara Dumitru, ex-manager of the Free Port of Sulina Administration, 13 years' imprisonment.
- Găvrăsescu Dumitru, ex-chief assistant of the Free Port of Sulina Administration, 11 years' imprisonment.
- Popescu Virgil, ex-coordinating manager of the "Chimika"-Bucharest Enterprise in Bucharest, 14 years' imprisonment.
- Totu Ioan, ex-deputy manager of the "Chimika"-Bucharest Enterprise in Bucharest, 12 years' imprisonment.
- Lupescu Ion, ex-deputy manager of the "Chimika"-Bucharest Enterprise in Bucharest, 12 years' imprisonment.

Respected Ion, ex-chief assistant of the "Chimika"-Bucharest Enterprise in Bucharest, 12 years' imprisonment.

Nicolasu Silviu, ex-manager of the Free Port of Sulina Administration, 11 years' imprisonment.

According to the law, the defendants have the right to appeal against the sentences.

A CONSISTENT POLICY OF CONTINUOUSLY RAISING LIVING STANDARDS

As we have announced before, the Grand National Assembly recently adopted the Law on raising the remuneration of the working personnel and the Law on raising state social security pensions for length of service and old age, pensions for the disabled and war invalids. These important laws materialize the resolutions of the Thirteenth Congress and National Conference of the RCP on the rise of the living standards in this five-year plan period.

This is a new expression of our state's consistent policy pursuing the improvement of the quality of the people's life, the creation of the best possible conditions for permanently raising the degree of prosperity and civilization, with a view to the full assertion of the human personality. One can say with good reason — and this statement

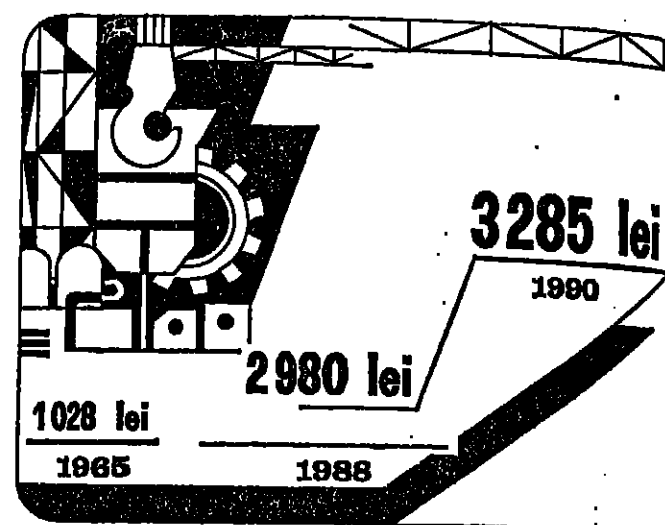
shows distribution of the national income, promised throughout the period ushered in by the Ninth RCP Congress.

The economy of our country shows its vigour by constantly driving and allowing of the implementation of the pay rise programme, of all social programmes.

Through the last two decades,

the nominal average remuneration has grown almost three times, the average state social security pension for length of service has increased more than 2.7 times, while that for incomplete length of service and disability has trebled.

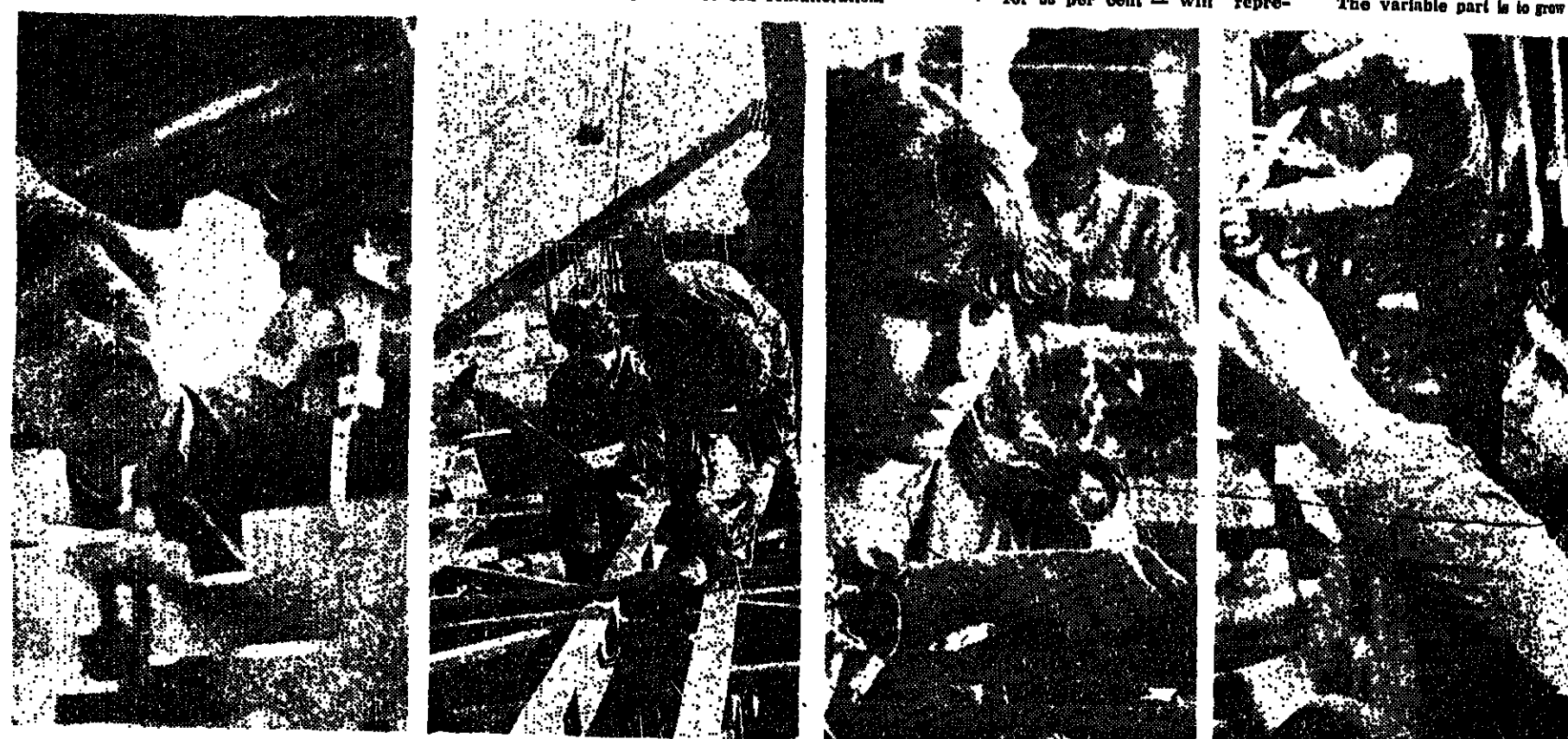
The new pay rises are based on the results obtained in the ongoing five-year plan period by increasing social labour productivity, curtailing production expenditures and improving economic efficiency, which have ensured the continuous growth of the national income. According to the law adopted these days the pay rise will be effected by steps, starting August 1988, so that on August 1, next year, all categories of working people may receive an increased remuneration.



The growth of the average nominal wages. The figure for 1990 refers to the period before the wage rise.

As part of this action, an even more marked increment is registered by small wage earners, so that the minimal tariff remuneration throughout the economy may reach 2,000 lei, as against 1,500 lei presently. In fact the increment — amounting for 33 per cent — will repre-

to be raised by increasing tariff remunerations by 1 average eight per cent, and a variable part of the remuneration, in close interdependence with the requirements of timely applying the new economic and financial mechanism. The variable part is to grow by



can be made by any man of good faith looking back at the measures taken on the social plane, with eloquent consistency in the years following the Ninth RCP Congress — that the wage and pension rises, just like many other similar measures, fall in line with the constant concern with improving living conditions. The fact that Romania can promote complex programmes of improving the standards of life — the direct income rises being only a part of them — is due to the lasting foundation on which they are grounded. This foundation resides in the stepped-up, many-sided, harmonious development of the national economy, the fruit of the scientific policy of socialist accumulation, of judi-

It is significant that the new remuneration rises are being implemented while the prices indexes of a number of farm produce in June, for instance, were 10 per cent lower than in the same month of last year. Price stability is also obvious with other consumer goods, as well as in the services sector.

Moreover, the remuneration increase will not be coupled with an increase in rents or a diminution of child benefits, therefore the growth of each family's incomes will be real and will result in a considerably higher purchasing power.

sent the largest pay rise in the years of socialism.

This provision will benefit mainly young people in their years of activity as working personnel.

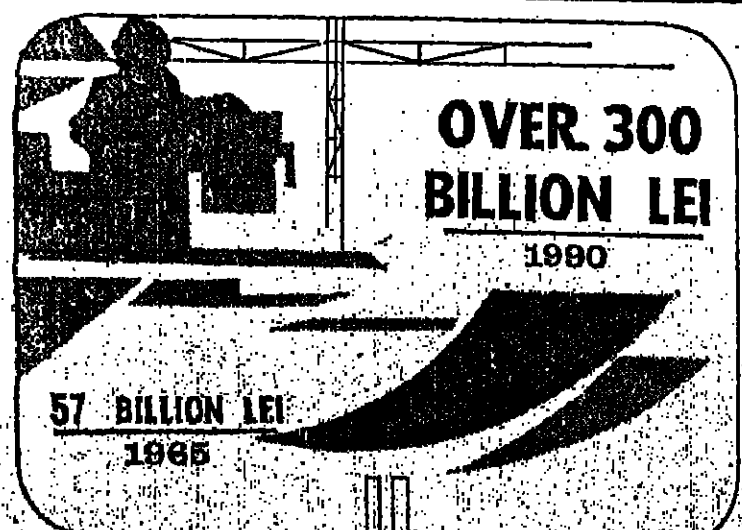
At the same time the more marked increase in the remuneration of people earning smaller wages represents a new expression of the permanent concern of the Romanian state with ensuring appropriate conditions of life to all categories of personnel, with consistently applying the principles of socialist ethics and equity. Thus, by the end of the quinquennium, the average nominal remuneration will reach the sum of 3,285 lei, registering an increase of 10 per cent as against 1985. Pays are

an average two per cent, by granting supplementary incentives.

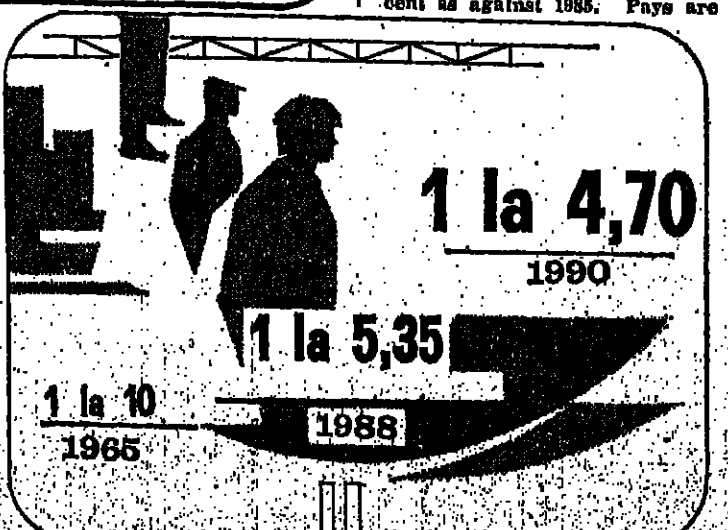
Through the application of pay increases, the whole working personnel — about 7,000,000 people — will benefit by additional incomes, while this year will total 6.3 billion lei, in 1988 34.4 billion lei and in 1990 when the increase will be applied for the whole year, over 29 billion lei.

The Grand National Assembly legislated proposals for pension increases. Mention should be made that just as in the case of wage increases, the main part of these measures is represented by the substantial growth of small pensions. State social security pensions for workers, up to 3,000 lei monthly, will grow by 1 per cent, as foreseen so that the pension of small pensioners should reach, in 1988, 1,100 lei monthly while the average pension will reach 2,000 lei per month. The number of those benefiting from these increases will amount over 1,350,000. Pension increases will be done gradually according to the level of alone, starting on August 1. Funds allotted by the pension increases amount to 1.1 billion lei for 1988 and two billion lei for 1989.

The wage and pension increases are accompanied by a series of social benefits. The vigour of the Romanian economy, the durability of the service, the national strategy of development and growth of the national economy.



The growth of the working personnel's total wage fund.



The relation between minimum and maximum wages (per month). The figure for 1988 refers to the period before the wage rise.

LOCALITY PLANNING AND THE STRATEGY OF BALANCED DEVELOPMENT

AGRO-INDUSTRIAL CENTRE

THE ECONOMIC GROWTH OF VILLAGES • AN OPTIMUM RATIO BETWEEN INDUSTRY AND AGRICULTURE • LOCALITY PLANNING — A SCIENTIFICALLY GROUNDED, LONG-TERM PROGRAMME • SOCIAL, ECONOMIC, POLITICAL, AND CULTURAL IMPLICATIONS

Today's Romania comprises several hundreds of large villages, some of them having more than 10,000 inhabitants, leading a prosperous, dynamic economic life and displaying an increasingly urban-like architectural aspect. Although the major activities are still land tilling and animal breeding, industrial activities, some of them of national interest, have budded in them. Most often they are related to processing local material resources; sometimes however they turn to account a workforce surplus.

Such villages are to be found in absolutely all of Romania's counties, and, looking at the map, one can see that their geographic distribution is mainly characterized by balance. This is a sign that their development was not left at the hand of chance but is the fruit of a thoroughly substantiated, far-reaching political, economic and social outlook.

In the process of selection and economic encouragement of these villages, their loca-

tion with respect to other settlements and the main ways of communication, their handicraft and commercial traditions, the existence of riches in their soil and subsoil were certainly taken into account.

The future promises many of these settlements an evolution towards the towns' social, economic and administrative status. Sure enough, they will be small towns, a part of whose inhabitants will stick to their farming or farming-related professions.

development: OPTIONS

is the fact that in the last twenty years the number of towns has grown from 182 to 237 through the urbanization — an economic and social, not just administrative, process — of former villages.

At the same time powerful felt was the natural tendency of the rural population to concentrate in commune centres.

The same harmonious development process of villages and towns can be found in the analysis of the housing stock built in the last decades in Romania: 3.3 million apartments in towns and 2.2 million dwellings in the rural environment. In the last category, most of the houses built from the state funds are located in agroindustrial cen-



The pictures on this page capture an ordinary day in Biogradu commune, Ilfov agricultural sector, a commune which will become an agroindustrial town. The people, who have moved into new houses endowed with all the elements of urban comfort, still experience the joy of growing flowers in front of their houses.

tres. Parallel to house building, sociocultural and service establishments of all categories have been erected, technical works, modernization of the transport network, areas for sports, rest and recreation created, all of them determining the radical change of the environment.

In fact, both urbanization process and apartment building are part of the Romanian policy, especially after 1955, of an equilibrated development of all country areas, of a harmonious distribution of production forces throughout the territory. (cont. on p. 6)



(cont. from p. 5)

The experience acquired in building the future agroindustrial towns has led to important clarifications as concerns the social and economic landmarks which this type of settlement must include.

- In the communes due to become towns, alongside strong farming units, industrial enterprises will also operate in branches specific to the respective regions.
- Small-scale industry, service and handicraft workshops will be developed.
- A hospital, preschool, its own maternity and pharmacy, will be built in each agroindustrial town centre.
- Apart from general schools, and vocational schools, high schools offering secondary education will also function in each agroindustrial centre, thus ensuring 12-year education for all the children in the area.
- Song to Romanian cultural complexes will function as centres of cultural-artistic activity and technical education.
- Other elements regarded as indispensable for the future towns: the agroindustrial market, the bakery, the health centre, the sports centre, etc.
- Also based in these centres will be the joint agroindustrial councils as political-economic bodies coordinating the entire activity, which will include four or five communes on the average.

Its purpose is a more domestic access of all citizens, regardless of their place of work and life, to the conditions of material and spiritual comfort offered by society at the end of the 20th century.

The territorial-administrative reorganization of 1968 was an important moment in the action of socioeconomic restructuring at the scale of the whole country. Then 46 counties (an administrative unit with centuries-old tradition) were created instead of 16 regions. The new structure highlighted the existence of great economic differences among areas and at the same time created favourable premises for economically backward counties to rapidly recover the differences. An ample investment programme favoured the creation of new industrial production units, located in at least 4-5 localities in each county.

This generous economic policy

A FAVOURABLE LEGISLATIVE FRAMEWORK

In the opinion of Ion Ciobotaru, Director of the Committee for Problems of the People's Councils, "the agroindustrial centre is a rural locality developing at a pace faster than that of the surrounding settlements, polarizing the individual and collective interests of the inhabitants of the neighbouring areas, which thanks to its economic, social and cultural life tends to become a city".

Practically, the network of these localities at the level of

action of the Romanian state did not stop only at the quantitative aspects but equally had in view the qualitative aspects of production and of the people's lives. A vast locality planning and territorial organization programme was consistently observed. It had mainly in view the following criteria: the full capitalization of resources in each area, the full use of the land stock, maintaining the equilibrium between industrial, farm production and the other activities, deepening connections and cooperation between localities in the same area, the preservation of an equilibrated demographic structure, the protection of the environment, the restriction of built areas in favour of agricultural uses.

Or, the formation and development of a network of agroindustrial centres answers these principles with exactness, as socioeconomic life is not scattered in too many localities or excessively concentrated in big towns.

every county is relatively well defined, usually identifying with the headquarters of state and cooperative agroindustrial united councils (CIASCs).

The selection of these centres has taken into consideration a series of criteria: • the existence of possibilities of development over the long term, analyzed on the basis of the present economic functions and of the existing local resources. Attention is paid to the development of production in the fields

of agriculture, forestry, industry (small industry and public services included), exploitation of local resources of any kind, tourism, water management, etc. • The existence of a appropriate demographic potential • The assurance of an adequate level of social-cultural life • A favourable situation as regards transport means • Accessibility of workplaces for inhabitants living in the area and the distances to be covered • The historical importance, as well as the existence of values of cultural and artistic patrimony, etc.

The objectives and orientations of the town planning activity were established at the Early National Conference of July 1972, which adopted Guidelines on planning the territory, towns and villages, on their socioeconomic development. Law no. 58/1973 represents the coordinating framework of the entire programme of economic investments, of housing construction, social-cultural establishments and technical works. Another national town planning programme has been adopted more recently, promoting a new, modern conception in structuring the territory and the localities. "By virtue of the programme", says Alexandru Lazarescu, deputy director of the State Planning Committee, "planning sketches have been drawn up for all communes and villages enjoying the prospects of development, therefore also for agroindustrial centres. Attention has been paid to reducing building lots, so that the new projects may be sited only in the heart of villages, with a high construction density. This centres are the result of bringing together new housing units

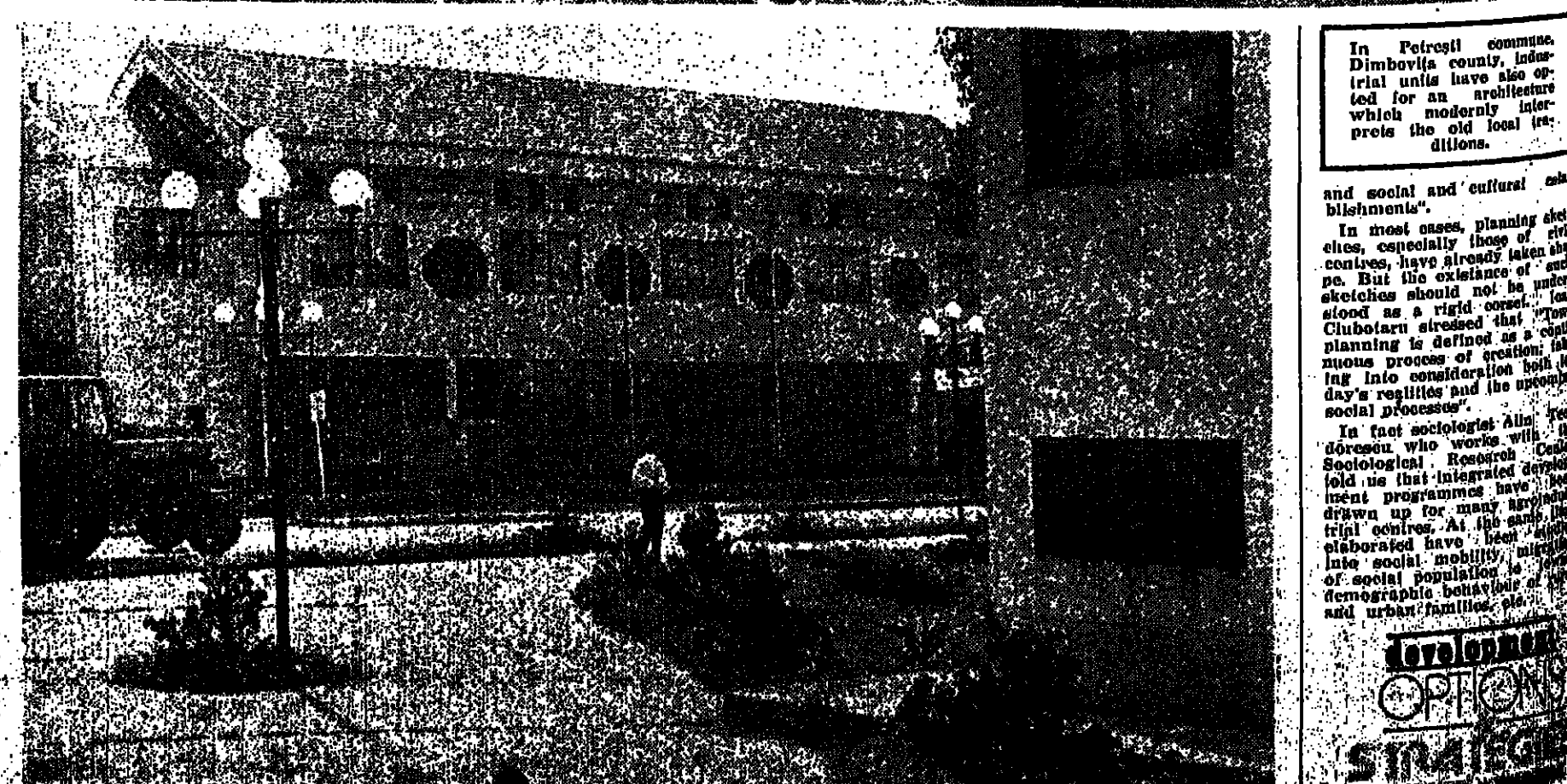
In Petresti commune, Dimbovita county, industrial units have also opened for an architecture which modernity interprets the old local traditions.

and social and cultural establishments".

In most cases, planning sketches, especially those of city centres, have already taken shape. But the existence of such sketches should not be understood as a rigid constraint. Ion Ciobotaru stressed that "town planning is defined as a continuous process of creation taking into consideration both today's realities and the upcoming social processes".

In fact sociologists and geographers who work with the Sociological Research Centre told us that integrated development programmes have been drawn up for many agroindustrial centres. At the same time, elaborated have been studies into social mobility, migration of social population, demographic behaviour and urban families.

DEVELOPMENT
OPTION
STRATEGIES



CONSTRUCTION AS PSYCHOLOGICAL RELIEF

Therefore, from a socioeconomic point of view, the agroindustrial centre is a form of naturally adapting the village to the pace of the industrial, cultural, housing and architectural renewal seen by the whole country.

What is the psychology of those who are living through these changes?

In most cases, the inhabitants of the towns-in-the-making in the first place become aware of the mutations occurring on the plane of construction. Therefore, new one- two- three- and even four-storied houses emerge in the vicinity of those people's old houses. The architects who designed them avoided a bit monotony and, more often than not, modernly interpreted traditional building elements and forms. The new dwellings offer the advantage of beauty and comfort. Each moving family is assigned a flat of two, three or four rooms, according to the number of its members. Residents, especially parents and children, can get neighbouring flats, possibly on the same floor.

Naturally there is a different way of living awaiting one behind a flat's door than the one inherited from one's parents. Running water and central heating bring about new habits, more comfort and even new social

duties. What are the feelings and the frame of mind, the thoughts and preoccupations of those people who are supposed to trade their way of living which clearly belongs in the past for one demanded from future generations? What are the springs of these changes and what is their end? What social foresight has been invested in them? What material and human efforts does it take to erect a future town on the site of a former village?

These are questions whose answers are to be found in the reality of each locality following the path of urbanization.

The transition from the theory to the practice of building the future agroindustrial towns presupposes several stages of clarifications. The housing and social facilities characterizing a town — architect Stefan Duden says — cannot be introduced into a rural or semirural urban structure. The alternative is therefore the concentration, the amalgamation. Once this principle is established, another important principle has to be taken into account: the designing of spaces in keeping with a unitary legislation. The living room, the bedroom, the bathroom, the rooms' height and other dimensions are therefore the same in a small or in a big town. G. BUCURESTIANU

Whether they were taken at Olapeni or Bragadiru, in Ilfov agricultural sector (top photo), or at Bascov, Argeş county (middle photo), these pictures stress the same generous idea: the new dwellings offer better living conditions than those provided by the old peasant houses. Many inhabitants of this commune undergoing urbanization works preserve their old agricultural professions. And the area they work on is now bigger as a result of the restricted perimeter of buildings.

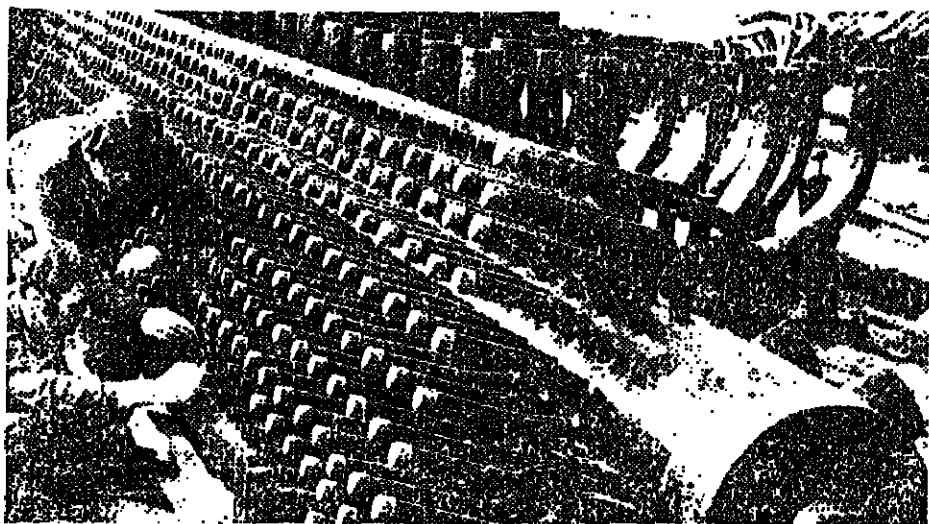
The rates of village urbanization are naturally higher in the region around the capital. Numerous industrial units have been set up in the villages in the last few years, which cooperate in production with the big Bucharest plants. In such communes as Bragadiru, Mihăileşti, Baloteni, Olapeni etc. other activities have also been developed which require an industrial — and therefore an urban-type professional training.

At Fundulea, for instance, a commune located south of Bucharest, in the Bărăgan Plain, apart from a few industrial enterprises there are also two research institutes of national importance: the Institute of Research and Production for Cereals and Technical Crops and the Research Institute for Sugar Beet Growing and Processing.

The current locally planning programmes lay stress on the judicious siting of dwellings and economic and sociocultural facilities. They aim at the rational utilization of the land and, implicitly, at clearing certain areas that may thus be used for farming.

The photos on pages 5, 6 and 7 illustrate the development of a few villages in Ilfov agricultural sector.

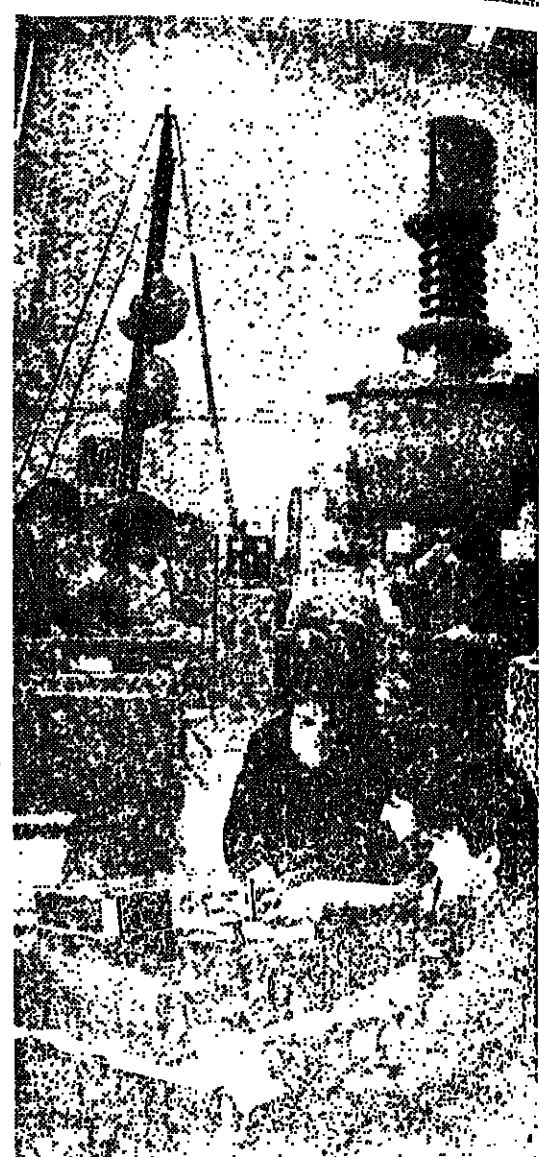




"ADMIR" IN THE MOUNTAINS

Recently, ADMIR has celebrated its tenth foundation anniversary. The initiative of setting it up belonged to geophysical engineer Daniel Săsteanu, brother of the well-known film artist and university professor Ion Săsteanu. Daniel Săsteanu ran ADMIR until 1964 when he stepped back to make room for young graduate engineer Mihail Albu, a renewed promoter of the Romanian tourist movement.

What is ADMIR? It is a Bucharest-based tourist circle which took the name and slightly changed emblem of an association with long-standing traditions which functioned at the turn of the century: Asociația Drumească din Munții Apuseni (ADMIR) — the Association of Travellers in Romania's Beloved Mountains.



EDUCATING STUDENTS, TRAINING ROBOTS

Students and professors with the Electrical Engineering Faculty of the Craiova University authored finalized themes of research, proposed by a series of industrial units on the basis of contracts. At the request of enterprises using mechanical handling systems, interdisciplinary teams of the above-mentioned faculty designed a type of automated line in two variants — ROB-1 and ROB-2 — for electroplating driven by a robotized manipulator. The robot is equipped with five degrees of freedom, being able to replace the work of a team working in three shifts. The new technology excludes any error in handling parts all through the functional cycle. As regards the constructive system, the automated line includes EPROM-type fixed structures, MC-18 computers, automated equipment belonging to the ECAROM-884 family.

FIRST

The Miting Enterprise of Lupeni, in the Jiu Valley, has achieved, as a first, the turning around on the spot, underground, of a mechanized complex machine built according to an original technology worked out and applied by the experts of that unit. Unlike the old method which consisted of taking the machine above ground and reintroducing it at the new extraction face, this time for setting the installation working again it was achieved by more than 30 per cent, the manufacture time by 60 per cent, while cost are slashed to half. At the same time, the existing transportation ways can be used and no preparatory work is needed. The technology will be applied to other mining units in areas having similar deposit conditions.

HIGH-PERFORMANCE EQUIPMENT

The Grinding Machine Enterprise (photo, left) is one of the most progressive industrial units in Oltenia. Its mechanical engineering has been in the central place in the growth of the Romanian economy over the last five years. Sources of supplies equipped with world standards have been set up in the country's areas. The machines and equipment manufactured in Romania enter the export market in an ever-increasing number.

TOWN PLANNING

Since the beginning of the year, the dowry of localities in Jiu Valley has been enriched with new apartment houses. With over 550 flats, a figure almost double compared to the achievements recorded in the corresponding period of the first year of the on-going quinquennium. This rate is mainly the result of intensification of the wide-scale use of prefabricated concrete panels, of adapting the more efficient constructive solutions. At present, the new style estate in the town of Făget is almost ready.

Construction in Drobeta county raised to 40 the number of apartments built at the disposal of inhabitants in this part of the country this year. Other 1,100 apartments from this year's plan are in various stages of execution and will be soon given to their endusers. Mention should be made that, in the last 20 years, urban and rural localities in the county were enriched by 46,500 flats and numerous social-cultural settlements of broad interest. At present, more than 70 per cent of the county's population live in new houses and apartments.

800 apartments and a series of socio-cultural facilities were built in the rural area of Mures county in the last three years. This year, because of the stress laid on the investment and development policy of rural settlements, over 400 apartments will be ruled in 22 localities where specialists of the local industry, engineers, physicians, teachers, etc. will live.

A NEW TECHNOLOGICAL LINE

Vulcan plant in Bucharest has commissioned a new technological line for casting steel parts and new lines for achieving moulds and cores through vacuum at the front foundry. These new lines, leading to a substantial labour productivity growth, fall in line with a vast programme pursued by the plant regarding the modernization of the heat-treatment section. At the Heavy Duty Machines Enterprise in Bucharest, work is proceeding on a steel mill which will supply the parts needed by the two plants not only at present, but also taking into account the prospects for their future growth. The site of the existing steel mill will be used for expanding the iron foundry, whose production will double.



SHIP BUILDING

The extension of automatic and semi-automatic welding in the process of mounting ship bodies, the application of the modulation method to unite for cargo engine compartments, the modernization of technologies and equipments, the better work organization in production flows, increased labour productivity by 14 per cent at the Ship and Technological Equipment Building Enterprise in Tulcea this year.

The equipment in the above photo is a turret drill made by "Intrărilor" Enterprise in Oradea, for the Arad Tool Enterprise. It will be used in a flexible line processing pistons for big motors.



SAILORS ON THE WORLD'S OCEANS

After a foggy night with sirens howling along the coast to warn ships against getting too close to the shore and running into any possible collision, at the break of dawn I came across radiograms sent by Romanian ships sailing over the planetary ocean. In the offices of Navrom which look like a rush-hour news agency or a stock exchange where telephones and answering voices overlap each other in a dazzling roar, I went through a list of 64 ships making up our merchant fleet, characterized by international naval registers as one of the largest in the world. Among other things, I learned that Alexandria left Singapore for Constanta, loaded with "general merchandise", Baia de Aramă was sailing homeward from Gdansk with coking coal, Bacău was moored in the roadstead of Chioggia port taking over a pack of rolled goods, Buzău was crossing the Ocean to Baltimore with a transport of containers, Biruința was gulping oil at Sidi Kerir, Călan was just passing through the Suez Canal with phosphates, Călmănești was stuffing its freight space with bauxite in the port of Bombay, Drăgășani was piling pipes in Constanta for Colombia, Focșani was heading for Tokyo with a transport of rolled goods while Mehedinți moored at Antwerp to deliver farm products. Please notice that all the Romanian ships crossing international waters bear names of Romanian localities, as if towns, communes and villages were prolonged into the world ocean like floating islands.

this week's reportage

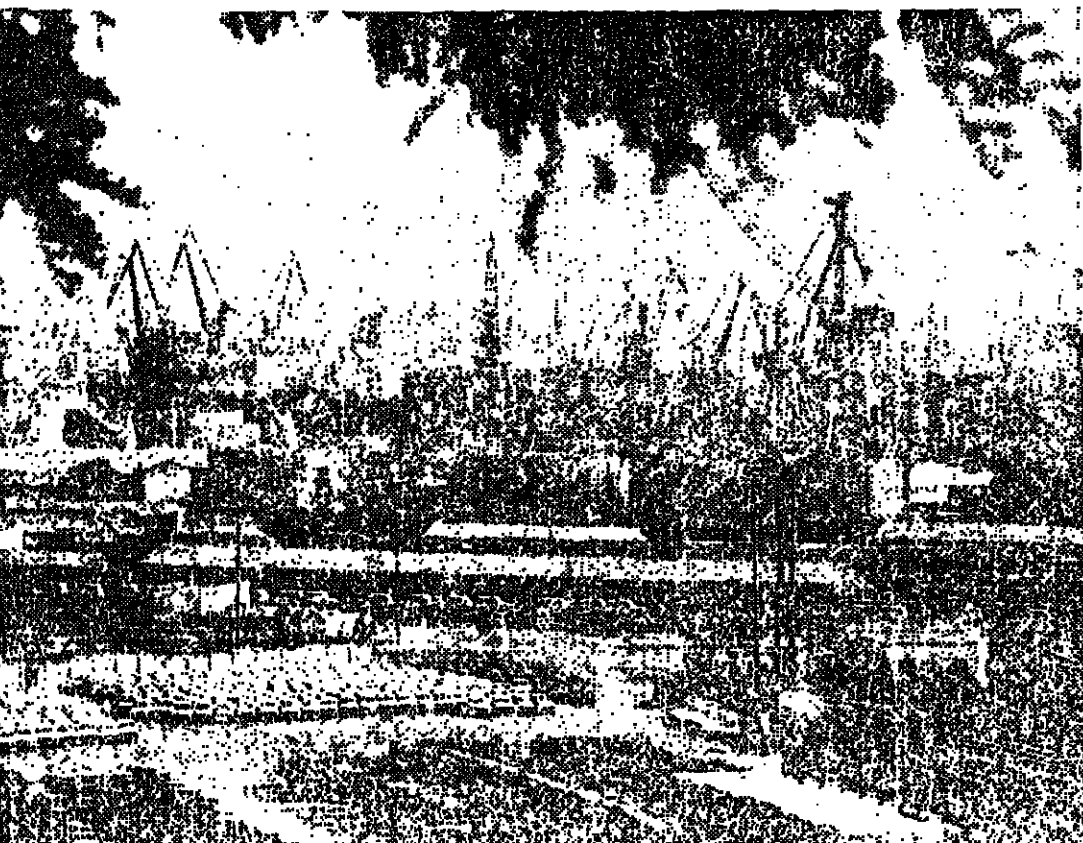
A country which in 1917 had only four merchant ships and today, in 1968, a 201-strong fleet most of which has been built by the shipyards of Galați, Constanța, Mangalia, Ofitești and Balta, represents quite a power in the field of navigation, an elite fleet. The assertion is sanctioned not only by the fact that Romanian ships participate intensely in the international traffic, in the exchange of material values, but also by the quality and reliability of the ships making endless voyages, by the precision in time of their voyages, by the way in which they preserve the integrity of their loads and the well-known competence of the crew. It is not by mistake that Romanian ships have

well by the insurance of one of the most important world insurance clubs (The United Kingdom Mutual Steam Ship Assurance Association Limited and The West of England Ship Owners' Mutual Insurance Association), competing on it a high degree of prestige among international merchant fleets.

THREE DAYS AND THREE NIGHTS

The prestige of our ships and crew is ensured not only by an intense activity in the exchange of goods, but also by the services rendered by various companies and, mainly, by the extraordinary spirit of sacrifice and solidarity recently proved in a few events reported by the world press and highly appreciated by the navigators' community. Here are some of them, selected from radiograms and statements made on the spot or reported by navigators themselves.

While in the Indian Ocean, heading for Karachi (Pakistan) with coke and general merchandise



veral women and children were panic-stricken.

"Mina solicited our help in the conditions of the salvage, on the night of May 19th, 1968. Our ship supplied Mina with the necessary fuel for the Diesel generator — in order to pump out sea water which had penetrated the engine room. Immediately afterwards we started to tow the ship toward the port of Mina Bayan (Thailand), an operation which was performed in extremely difficult and dangerous conditions, due to unfavourable weather and swirling. Under the circumstances, the towing took us three days and three nights and was carried out

in conditions of maximum safety.

The crew of the salvaged vessel, the ship "Mina", had been in the sea for 10 days, with a handful of rice which would have lasted them just another day. They had been eating the rice but accidentally revealed the date when they had called out from a lifeboat in a bad weather, the supply of technical, human and material resources during the towing operation, warning and avoiding other ships existing in that area, round-the-clock vigil, etc.

In a dry one. But on his return to the country, commander Dumitru Ștefan's story was more colorful: "When we took the shipwrecked crew on board, they were nearly blind. They had been eating the rice but accidentally revealed the date when they had called out from a lifeboat in a bad weather, the supply of technical, human and material resources during the towing operation, warning and avoiding other ships existing in that area, round-the-clock vigil, etc."

A SHIP IS DRIFTING

Master mariner Juna Sorin aboard the ship Diagonul reported:

"Heading for Constanta, from Singapore, at 05:20 N and 84:30 E, while we were crossing the Gulf of Bengal, bridge officer Feleja Ion announced me at about 12:40 p.m. that three sea miles from our ship, on the port bow, there was a fishing vessel the people aboard which were waiting to us.

"When I checked the map, I found it strange that such a craft should sail at about 270 sea miles from the coast. I decided immediately to manoeuvre the ship so as to get near the fisherman and gave orders to prepare the hauling of the ship."

"At about 12:15 p.m. in heavy-sea conditions making manoeuvring difficult, we managed to secure the fisherman which had left from Burma and was drifting, its engine broken down and having no other possibility of manoeuvring, with no water and food supplies.

"The crew and the craft were hoisted on board. Then the crew members were checked by ship physician Telega Miroca, and, in keeping with his instructions the requisite medicine and food were given. The ship's crew

were accommodated aboard. The vessel, whose engine had broken down, had been pushed to the high seas by the currents and the monsoon. No ship had stopped to rescue it. The sailors had been drifting for two months and were feeding on the last remnants of rice boiled in sea water. We headed for Colombia port."

The language used in a report

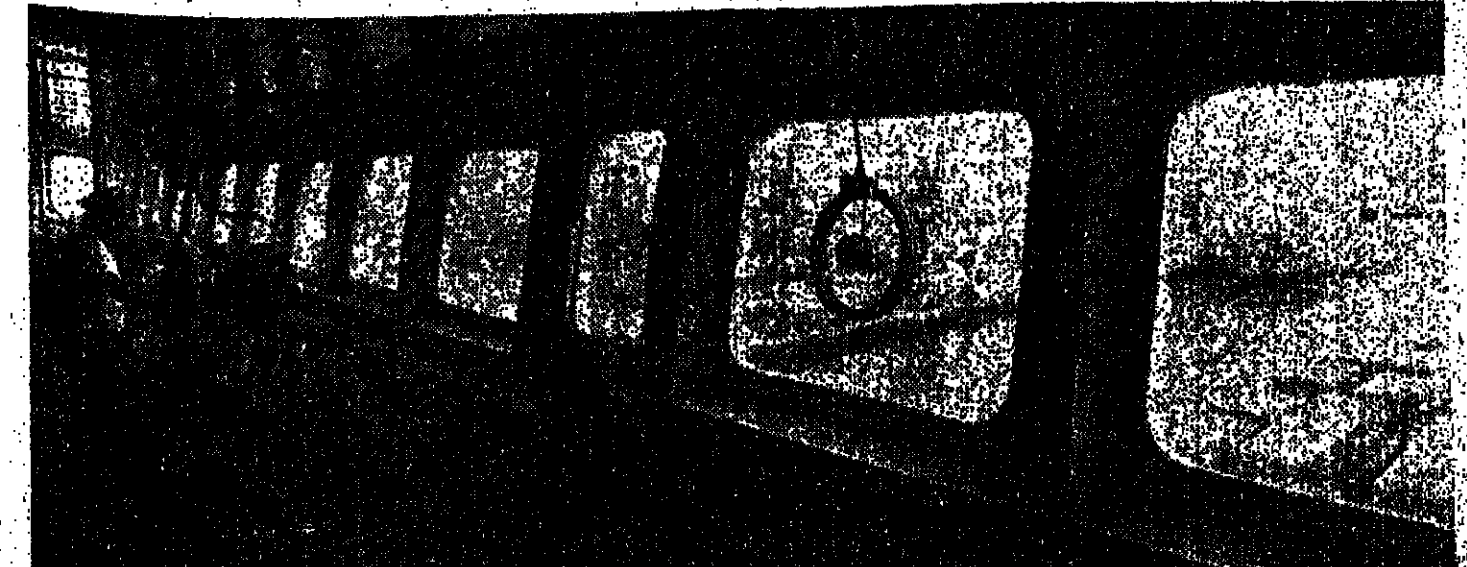
IN A FEW SECONDS

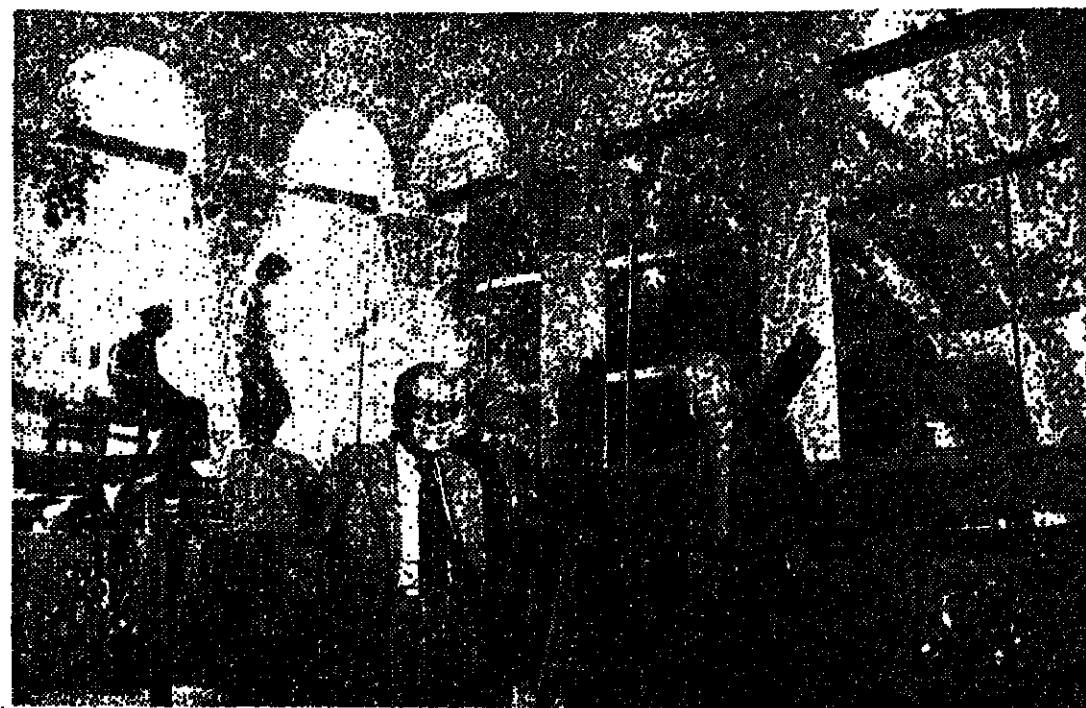
A few days ago, while heading for Gibraltar, the ship Buzău, having a 3,500-ton displacement, with Corneliu Zeil and Stela Moise as bridge officers, witnessed an incident which even in a movie would look unlikely to occur. At about 11:15 a.m. the above mentioned officers noticed that a single-engine light aircraft was repeatedly circling over the ship swinging its wings — a sign that it was in distress. Master mariner Dumitru Ștefan reported that the third time the aircraft circled the ship he was already on deck, together with mate Alexandru Coșciuc and "we actually saw the air-

craft losing altitude and crashing into the sea, on the ship's bow. We alerted the crew, stopped the ship but inertia carried it almost the sea-crash spot. In a few moments, an emergency crew made up of mate Tiborin Rogea, head of the crew, doctor Vasile Drăgan, sailor Marian Ștefan, Mustafa Biresu, deck mechanic Iuliu Mărușescu and others plunged into the boat No. 1 on the starboard and hurried to save the crashed aircraft's crew. The plane was soon swallowed by the sea, but with the help of the crew we could see the survivors who had jumped from the plane just before it crashed. In a few minutes, three people, in a state of shock, were taken aboard and received the due assistance. They were three Italians — the pilot, a passenger aged about 40 and his 16-year-old daughter. From what they said, we understood that while going from Malta to Italy, something went wrong with the navigating instruments and the plane flew aimlessly, until it ran out of fuel. "Our chance was the Romanian ship and her crew to whom we owe our lives and gratitude", the three survivors declared to the press later.

ADRIAN DOHOTARU

Shipyard built big modern ship taking the Romanian people to all continents. This is another example of the quality of our shipbuilding industry, which is one of the most advanced in the world.





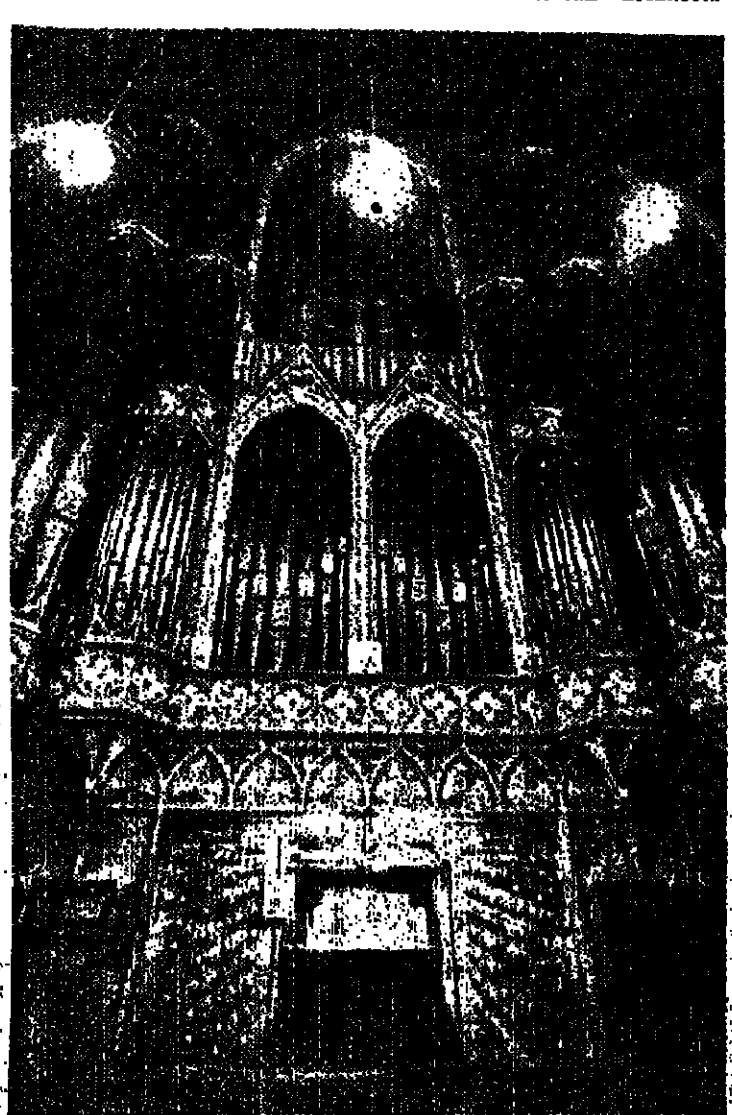
A LIFE DEVOTED TO OLD EDIFICES

There are architects whose talent, exceptional in some cases, is not expressed by new buildings, but by the restoration of old ones. This is the case of architect Stefan Bala. He has devoted more than 50 years to the strenuous work of restoring old Romanian architectural monuments seriously affected by the vicissitudes of history.

Born in 1902, Stefan Bala was first the student of the School of Architecture in Bucharest, then he studied the history of the art of building and decorating in Rome, accumulating a vast culture in the field. He was attracted by medieval constructions, especially those whose details or essential parts were affected by time, buildings destroyed by war explosions, fires or just eaten by winds and rains.

After 1926 he worked with the Historical Monuments Commission, an institution that had in view the research and preservation of the patrimony of old Romanian architecture and art. The actions of the commission were under the supervision of the prestigious

historian Nicolae Iorga. Young Stefan Bala proved his qualities when he was entrusted with the restoration of two feudal monuments in Bucharest: the St. Ecaterina Vechi and Grebuleasa churches. After restoration, the buildings recovered the purity of their initial forms and the elegance of sculptured and painted details.



line had been completely lost. Built by Petru Mușat, Moldavia's ruling prince (1374-1391), on a hardly accessible elevation, the castle's walls — 3 m thick and 28 m high — survived the siege of Ottoman sultan Mohammed II. In 1718 the Turks completely ruined it. Archaeological diggings were followed by restoration and consolidation works headed by Stefan Bala.

Between 1926-1927 he participated in the ample restoration works of the monastery complex, the most valuable ensemble of Brâncovan architecture.



re, preserved with the original stone paintings and sculptures. At the respectable age of 58, praised by the Architectural Union in a symposium, Stefan Bala is still active. The top photo presents him while assisting restoration works of the sculptured columns of another 17th century church porch in Brancovan style.

O. GHEORGHE

A FUTURE FOR THE PAST

Biserica Neagră (The Black Church) of Braşov, a Gothic-style edifice, started being raised in 1383, on the site of a Romanian style church of the early 13th century. According to documents, the construction lasted until 1477. The architecture of the building reminds one of the St. Sebaste church in Nürnberg and St. Vitus in Prague. Of the two towers initially designed, it was only the southern one, 68 m high, that was built. Three bells were mounted in this tower, one of which weighs 6,300 kg, being the biggest in Romania.

How can one account for the name of the church? The great fire which swept Braşov in 1688 also affected the church. The smoke and the flames blackened the walls, but could not destroy the building. Subsequently, the church was renovated and restored on several occasions. Our magazine has written about this before.

To be added now is the fact that professor Hans Eckardt-Schmidt has been regularly giving organ concerts (about 50 yearly) at Biserica Neagră since 1946, when he was a student at the Bucharest Conservatory.

In fact, in summer when Braşov plays host to crowds of tourists, organ-concerts are arranged. Anyone attending such a concert can notice the remarkable sonority of the Braşov organ. This is only natural if we think that the organ at Biserica Neagră is one of the biggest in southeastern Europe. It has some 4,000 pipes and was built over 150-1800 by master Dischelm of Berlin.

Biserica Neagră will soon be in the focus again through the graduation thesis to be delivered by student Dan Ionescu, of the Bucharest University, dealing with the historical and architectural study of the 16th-century building site in the 14th-century

OLYMPIC TRADITIONS

A steady and notable presence on the Olympic scene, Romania will enter this year too the competitions of the most important world sports event, followed by her tradition and creditable record. This record, built up by the Romanian Olympians' efforts throughout nearly nine decades, is the main argument that makes Romania one of the strongest contenders for this year's Olympic medals.

The first time a Romanian was elected to the International Olympic Committee was in 1899, while in 1900 the Paris Games (the second modern Games) saw the first Olympic participation of a Romanian sportsman, in the skeet shooting. But a true



Among the Romanians sportspeople who won the glory of Olympic medals we present (above) Ion Sirbu (high jump) and Ion Sirbu (Shooting).

Olympic debut was made in 1924, in Paris too, where the mentioned record was inaugurated by a bronze medal that went to the Romanian rugby union side. This time, Romania was represented by a full delegation, under the auspices of the Romanian Olympic Committee set up in 1911 (the 22nd Olympic committee). It is perhaps interesting to mention that the father of the modern Olympic Games, Baron Pierre de Coubertin, was a constant friend of this country and a founder member (1913) of the Franco-Romanian Friendship Association.

Since that first bronze medal, the number of Olympic trophies won by Romanian sportsmen has reached the impressive total of 175 medals, of which 35 gold, 52 silver and 75 bronze. The most important contributions to this spectacular record — and this will give you a clue as regards the Romanian entries in the Olympics — were made by wrestling — 30 medals (of which 5 gold), canoeing — 22 (9), gymnastics — 27 (10), athletics — 22 (8), boxing — 13 (1), rowing — 13 (7), shooting — 11 (4), fencing and weightlifting — 8 each.

A number of Romanian sportsmen earned a place in the galaxy of Olympic heroes in the course of time. We shall only mention a few names that by themselves would brilliantly illustrate the history of the Olympics, especially after the Second World War: Nadia Comăneci, the gymnast who dominated the 1976 edition by her personality and charm, twice Olympic high jump champion Iolanda Balaş, who set no fewer than 14 world records, Olympic discus champion Lia Manoliu, who boasts the largest number of Olympic successes — six, Ion Sirbu, the first Romanian Olympic champion (shooting, Helsinki, 1952), Ivan Patzsch, the greatest canoeist of all time, who has to his credit 31 medals won in major international contests, Victoria Viscopoleanu, high jump champion and world record holder, and Nicolae Lucaş, the first Romanian Olympic boxing champion.

LUCIAN OPREA



THE QUALITY OF PRODUCTS

In the European furniture market, Romanian enterprises have won a solid prestige. The products offered — renewed year by year — meet the visitors' and buyers' approvals at all international fairs. They stand out by their quality, resistance and design in keeping with the latest fashion. In photo a production hall in one of the big specialized enterprises: IFL Zalău.

THE BIGGEST...

stone quarry in Romania is located in the centre of the Dobrogea plateau (Constanţa county), in Siftoman locality. Important quantities of raw materials were extracted necessary to the construction of investment objectives like the Constanţa and port, which in the end will become one of the biggest world ports; the Danube-Bucharest Canal, a work of high economic value. Since the beginning of the year to the present day eleven million tons of stone have been extracted, processed and transported.

The accelerated rate of stone extraction is owed to the use of modern technologies allowing an important increase of labour productivity, the opening of new work fronts in quarries and the efficient use of new types of railway cars.

The products of the chemical fertilizer plant in Arad are in demand not only in the country, but also abroad, in India, Yugoslavia, the USA, People's China, etc. In fact, Romania exports some 220 groups of chemical and petrochemical products to over 80 countries. This is a direct consequence of the fact that in the last 20 years the Romanian chemical industry, developed at an average annual rate of 16.5 percent.

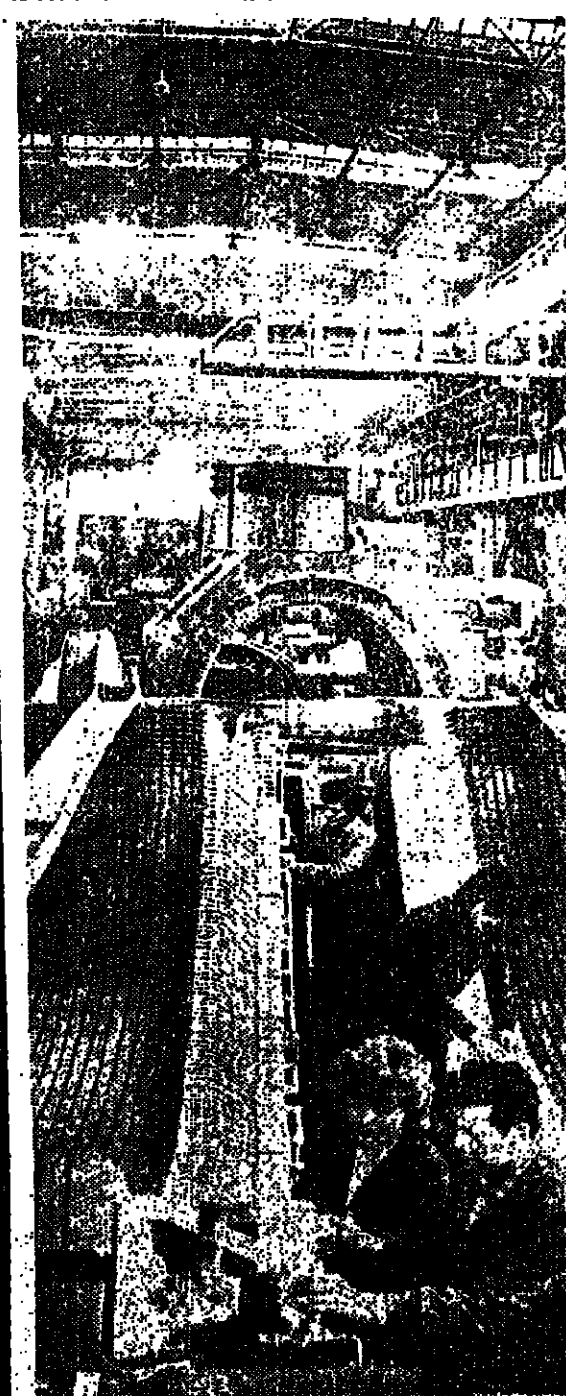
In these two decades, 1,256 chemical and petrochemical industrial units were commissioned. Until the end of this millennium, the output of the Romanian chemistry and petrochemistry will grow 15 times.



ELECTRIC CELLS AGAINST DUST

The production of the first electric cell with total protection against dust was concluded at the Electric Cell Enterprise in Bălceşti. They are equipped with switches of 1,000 and 2,000 A and are meant for electric power plants based on coal, inscribed in the programme of organization improvement, production and technological process modernization, the

introduction in fabrication of these products contributes, on one hand to the growth by 15 million lei of the enterprise's physical output, the reduction by more than a million of material expenditures. The new cells increase the reliability and security of exploitation of power installations functioning in thermopower plants.



ELECTRIC MOTOR

The 5,400-kV reversible D.C. motor is one of the most sophisticated machines manufactured by the Maghiar Engineering Enterprise in Bălceşti. Models of this kind, meant for driving big-capacity rolling mills, are built by few firms in the world, and their prices on the world market are impressive. The model currently under construction in Bălceşti is based on an original design and meets every technical and reliability standard, ranking among similar products manufactured in the world.

OPTICAL READ OUT DEVICES

Techno-functionality and accuracy, design and fineness of execution, competitiveness and economic efficiency are the main factors which have boosted the fame enjoyed — both here and abroad — by the products of the Instrumental Engineering Enterprise of Bucharest. Besides other dimension control instruments, widely sold are the FAE 4 optical read out devices. Modern machine-tool measuring apparatuses operating without touching the parts to be measured, optical read out devices help increase work accuracy and shorten tool-setting time.

From among the advantages of this dimension measuring instrument mention should be made of a digital display of millimeters and hundredths of millimeters; read out until the speed of 2.5 mm/min. It is reached by a head possibility of assembly, because all the elements to handle are mounted on the front side; electric switching by a central bipolar orientable plug; rules which can be delivered, upon request, as bands or flat forms made of special anti-corrosive steel; implied system of rule division for all measuring directions, with quick replacement possibilities.

MILAI APETREI

A new hospital has been recently built in Chişinău. Designed and built according to the most modern exigencies of medical practice, the new hospital also has a valuable group of specialist physicians.

ELECTRIC ARC, VACUUM AND SAND

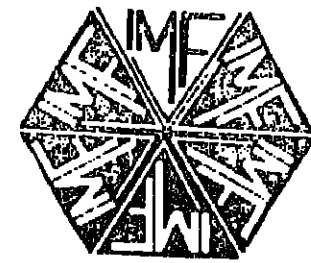
An arc furnace having a 3-ton capacity per charge has been commissioned at the Mechanic Enterprise in Alba Iulia, inaugurating a new field of the unit's activity, that of smelting and casting metal parts. In an advanced mounting stage is another electric 5-ton furnace as well as a modern technological line for vacuum casting, built on the basis of designs worked out by the unit's experts. The materialization of these investments will make it possible to introduce in production high-performance cast parts.

The above-mentioned enterprise has also commissioned a foundry sand regeneration installation providing for the reuse of a large part of this basic material used for preparing moulds.

A CATERPILLAR TRUCK

A caterpillar truck with revolving belt for the bucket wheel excavator of 1,600 cu.m. excavated mass per hour has been produced by the Mining Equipment Enterprise in Tîrgu Jiu. Modern technological methods have been applied like vibration stress relieving of materials used in having of the metal body, shielded carbon dioxide arc welding and automatic flow layer-welding, ultrasonic control, conferring upon the product high quality and reliability performances in exploitation.





YOU CANNOT PRODUCE WELL UNLESS YOU CONTROL!

If, generally speaking, "man is the measure of all things" as Protagoras put it, we must stress that the quality of your products and the productivity of your labour are strictly conditioned by the use of MEASURING AND CONTROL APPARATUS.

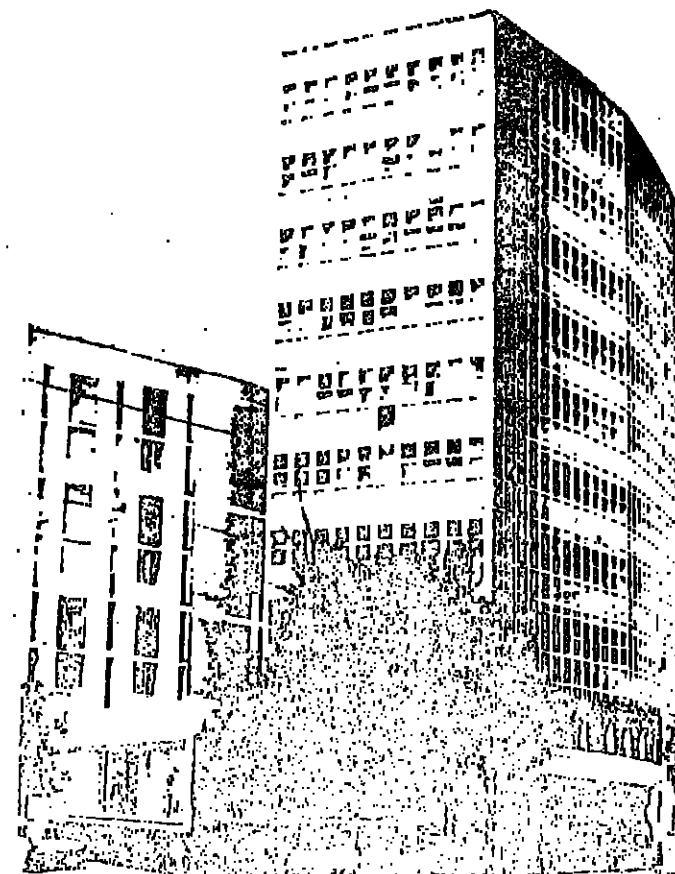
The post- or in-process sizing of your products supplies you the information through which you can become EFFICIENT as a producer.

It is this efficiency (viz. quality, producti-

vity, competitiveness) that the Fine Mechanics Enterprise (IMF) of Bucharest has in mind when offering its beneficiaries:

- measuring and control apparatus for lengths, pressures, temperatures, discharges, times and speeds;

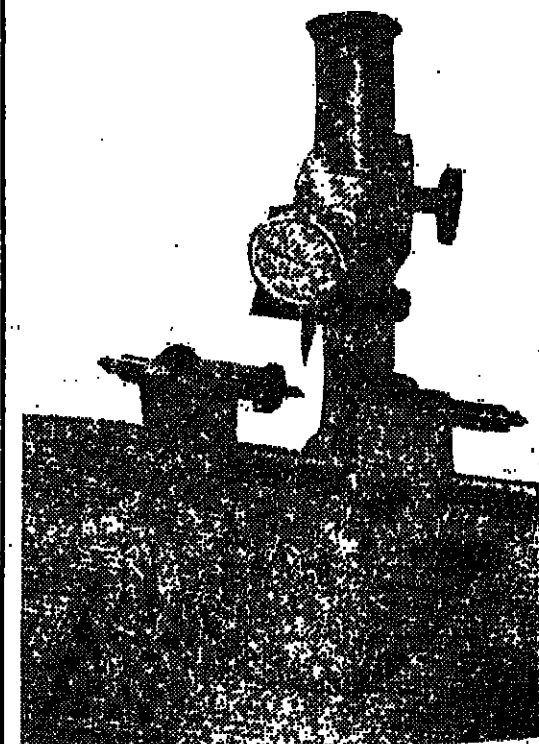
- special tools (diamond and sinter-carbide metal tools), holders, high-accuracy and fineness devices and dies, having a high degree of productivity and durability.



MEASURING AND DIMENSIONAL CONTROL APPARATUS AND INSTRUMENTS

- dial gauges ● bore dial gauges ● gear measuring instruments; ● threaded conic gauges for the oil industry.

- circular dial snap gauges ● gear pitch-error and gear-tooth-thickness measuring instruments ● reading ball-gauges; optical read-out devices and rules.



AUTOMATION ELEMENTS AND MECHANISMS

- Programmers ● electromechanical impulse counters ● programme control for automatic washing machines ● discharge counters with oval wheels ● electromechanical tachographs for motorvehicles ● complex speed measuring installations for locomotives and subways.

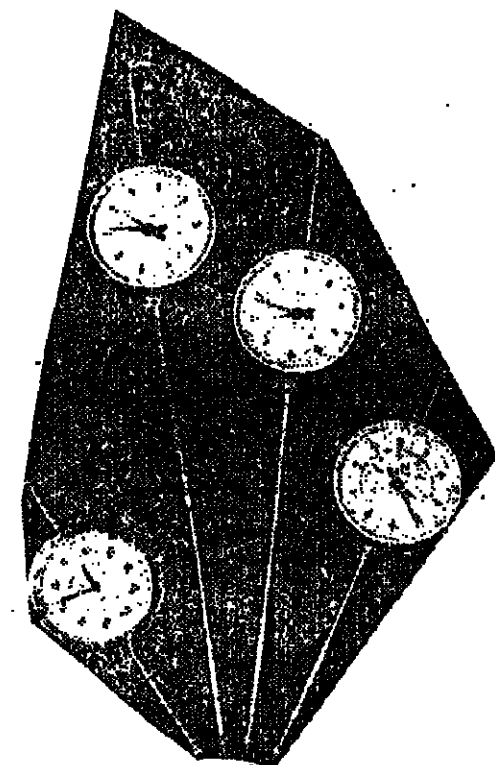
FOR PRESSURE INDUSTRIAL CLOCK-TYPE APPARATUS, INSTALLATIONS AND TEMPERATURE CONTROL

This apparatus family includes pressure switches and thermostats. They are indispensable in the automation of starting and stopping installations using fluids whose temperature and pressure must be maintained within certain preadjusted limits. Pressure switches and thermostats are made by the Fine Mechanics Enterprise in a wide variety according to the pressure and type of motors they are mounted on, and the conditions of the environment.



IN- AND POST-PROCESS SIZING GAUGES

- They are built according to modern principles, with pneumatic inductive, piezoelectric transducers, whose signals are processed and displayed analogically or numerically in modular-type electronic units:
- pneumatic post-process sizing gauge — SUPERJET ● pneumatic post-process sizing gauge — ELSUPERJET ● post-process sizing gauge with electric contacts ● inductive electronic post-process sizing gauge ● roughness measuring post-process sizing gauge; smoothness measuring gauge (electronic levels).
- in-process sizing gauge for continuous exterior cylinder surfaces with one and two measuring points ● for continuous exterior surfaces and for continuous interior cylinder surfaces with two measuring points ● in-process sizing gauge for centreless grinding machines ● in-process sizing gauge for exterior diameters of narrow surfaces ● copying systems mounted on machine tools for processing through copying after a pattern.



REMEMBER THE



IMF TRADEMARK



SINTER-CARBIDE METAL PRODUCTS

The main groups of products bearing the "CARME-SIN" mark — which are the object of the Bucharest Fine Mechanics Enterprise's production programme — are the following: sinter-carbide metal brazable tips and inserts for metal cutting; sinter-carbide metal inserts for mining tools; sinter-carbide metal inserts specific to the wood industry, building materials and extraction industry; products for drilling installations; dies for screws and nuts; dies for roll bearings; other types of products upon the foreign partners' demand.

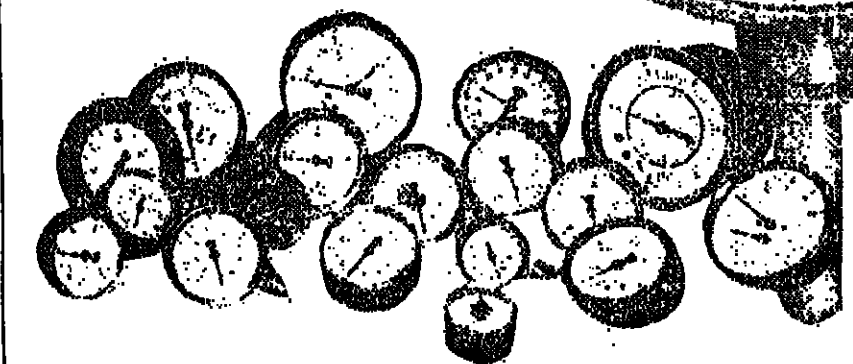
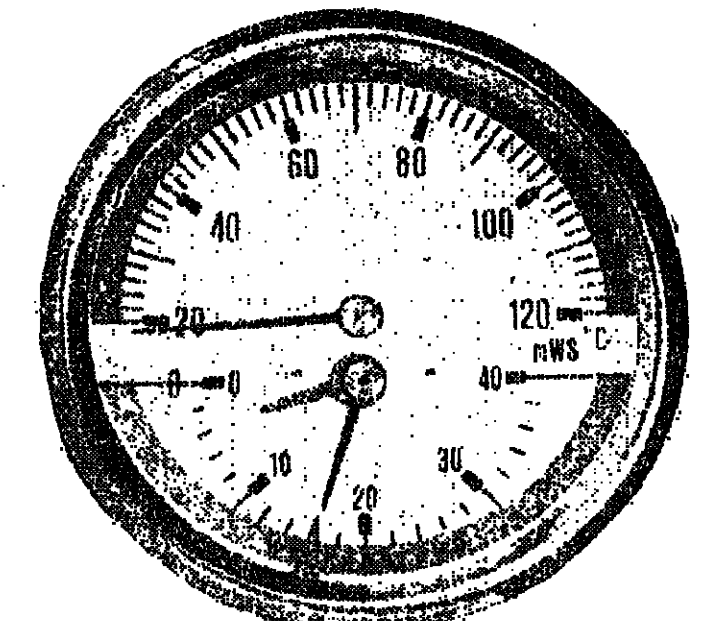
According to the concrete destination indicated by the end user, these products are executed out of the PKMG groups of carbide metal powder, after ISO international standards or according to other requirements specified in the order.

In order to increase the durability and performances of the sinter-carbide metal inserts, the method is applied of coating them with extra-hard layers of titanium carbide, giving the inserts an increased durability of up to 300 percent, as compared to the normal execution.



PRESSURE GAUGES

Through the great diversity resulting from constructive variants based on measuring limits, accuracy, diameter, connection and scale type, the Fine Mechanics Enterprise can satisfy the most exigent demands of its clients (standard pressure gauges or of special construction, upon demand). There are: ● general use industrial manometers ● vibration-proof manometers ● corrosion-proof manometers ● capsule-manometers ● double indication manometers ● manometers-thermometers.



DIAMOND TOOLS

The processing of ferrous and non-ferrous metals, of sinter-carbide metal, stone, concrete, ceramic and glass — through modern methods — calls for the use of diamond tools on an ever larger scale.

The manufacturing programme of this kind of tools is achieved at IMF on the basis of the licence purchased from WINTER firm of West Germany and is currently in full swing as a result of the growing demand. It comprises the following more important groups:

- diamond mills with metallic or resin-

nuous binder of various shapes and sizes, with cubic boron nitride.

- diamond tools for construction-material processing
- diamond tools with galvanic binder
- honing diamond blades
- diamond pastes
- diamond tools for trimming and shaping abrasive stones
- chambering tools with extra-hard materials from diamond polycrystals or cubic boron nitride
- diamond drawing dies.

AND THE EXACT TIME

WHICH YOU CAN LEARN AT ANY MOMENT BY LOOKING AT THE DIAL OF THE WATCH WHOSE TRADEMARK OREX IS A GUARANTEE OF ACCURACY. BUILT IN SEVERAL HUNDRED MODELS BY IMF, THE WATCHES — MECHANIC OR QUARTZ-BASED ANALOG — MEET THE FINENESS OF YOUR AESTHETIC TASTE AND GIVE YOU THE EXACT TIME.



MANUFACTURER:
THE FINE MECHANICS
ENTERPRISE

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